In The Claims

1. (Once Amended) A method for coupling a selective call transceiver to a widely distributed information source, comprising the steps of:

operatively coupling a server to the widely distributed information source, wherein the server contains agents for retrieving information <u>from the widely distributed information source that is</u> customized for a given selective call transceiver;

originating, <u>at a communication terminal operatively coupled to the server,</u> a request <u>of the server</u> for <u>such</u> information [at] <u>to be provided to</u> the selective call transceiver [to the server via a communication terminal operatively coupled to the server]; and

retrieving the information from the widely distributed information source using the agents in the server.

8. Once Amended) A communication system for coupling a selective call transceiver to a widely distributed information source, comprises:

a server coupled to the widely distributed information source, wherein the server contains agents for retrieving predetermined information customized for a given selective call transceiver;

a paging terminal coupled to the server for allowing the selective call transceiver to request <u>such</u> [for] predetermined information from the server; and

a transmitter for transmitting the predetermined information retrieved from the widely distributed information source to the selective call transceiver.

Comments and Response

1.   Applicant was duly advised by the Examiner in the above referenced **February 16, 1999** Final Rejection that:

1.a) Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kane (U.S. 5,487,100) in view of Morgan et al. (U.S. 5,239,466) and Meske, Jr. (U.S. 5.530,852).

1.b) The examiner further reasons that Kane, an electronic mail message delivery system, discloses operation to provide a server 102 with message inputs 104, 106, 108, 109 to receive email formatted messages and provide delivery to a remote selective call transceiver 134 which can originate a **reply request** via a communication terminal function 130, 141, citing the Abstract; Fig. 1; and five columns beginning with col. 1, line 17. The examiner from this concludes that Kane discloses all of the elements of the claimed invention (presumably claims 1-17) except for parsing retrieved information in a format configured for the receiver and directing the retrieved information to a second communication device.

1.c) The examiner then alleges that Morgan et al., discloses the capability of redirecting a message to another communication device 102, 104-109 through the server 101 of a wireless communication device 112 citing the Abstract; Fig. 1-3; col. 2, line 29 – col. 3, line 68. Further alleged is that Meske, Jr. et al. discloses that it is known to parse 400-430 information 410 at a message server 150 after retrieving 250, 220 it at the request of a user agent for presentation in a desired format at a user's particular station 100 citing the Abstract; Fig. 4-5; col.2, line 22 – col. 3, line 8 and col. 5, line 17 – col. 6, line 36.

The examiner next presents a rational for combining these references as above construed and concludes with a 103(a) based rejection of claims 1-17.

1.d) The examiner then maintains that applicants arguments have been fully considered and found unpersuasive. The examiner indicates that the distinctions, as viewed by applicant, between the references and pending claims relate to limitations (features) that are, in the examiner's view, not part of the claims, such as specifically "customizing information for a given selective call receiver".

1.e) It is then maintained that Applicant has argued that the references do "not show coupling the server to a distributed information source or originating a request to the server." The examiner notes that Kane, Fig. 1, has an indication of an X.400 as well as a PSTN "which provide for message requests to the server from the remote unit and suggests the request operation".

1.f) The examiner then alleges that applicant has argued that the references do "not show protocol selection operation or customization of messages for the selective call receiver" and cites Morgan col. 6 lines 26-43 as showing "message may be formatted for a particular receiver and transmitted using an alternative compression protocol and suggests the operative method and system claimed."

1.g) Next the examiner indicates that applicant argues that the references do not show the server having a memory location for mapping selection commands for translating into retrieval commands to provide formatted information to the selective call receiver form the distributed information source. Citing Meske, Fig. 4, the examiner indicates that "server which uses programs executing in memory to retrieve news files from a news source in accordance with user selection inputs for formatting and providing the information to the user client which suggests the functions and operation claimed." as the reason for finding applicant's position unpersuasive.

1.h) Lastly the examiner alleges that applicant has not clearly pointed out the patentable novelty of the pending claims in view of the references cited and suggests the applicant consider adding supporting phrases and limitations so as to narrow their interpretation.

2.**RESPONSE** applicant has attempted to respond to each of the examiners points in the paragraphs below labeled to correspond with those above.

2.a) Applicant respectfully disagrees with the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of claims 1-17 based on the combination of Kane (U.S. 5,487,100) in view of Morgan et al. (U.S. 5,239,466) and Meske, Jr. (U.S. 5.530,852). In view of the comments below applicant respectfully requests that the examiner reconsider and withdraw such rejections of the pending claims 1-17.

2.b) More specifically applicant respectfully believes that the examiner has mis-characterized the Kane reference. As indicated in applicant's last response The Kane reference discusses a system by which E-mail may be delivered from any of a number of sources or originating devices to a selective calling unit. The system includes the ability to alias an address to a pager pin# and the selective calling device is equipped with a modem for replying or initiating E-mail when the device is coupled to a telephone line (Abstract, Fig.1, col. 1 line 17- col. 5 line 23). Kane does not show "reply requests" as there is no request discussed or suggested in Kane, rather Kane does note repetitively that the selective messaging unit may send a "reply" to a message received. In short Kane does not deal with requesting anything in the "pull" sense of that word rather only sending or "pushing" information. For various other reasons that the discussions below should clarify applicant does not agree that Kane shows the claimed invention as reflected in pending claims 1-17 other than the exceptions noted by the examiner.

2.c) Applicant generally agrees with the examiner's characterization of the remaining references but disagrees that the three references may be fairly combined to support a rejection of the pending claims under 103(a). Specifically applicant believes Morgan discusses sending a message or document to a recipient by way of a server, appropriately translated for that recipient, and allowing that recipient to forward the message to another destination or reply to the message with additional comments or annotations in which case only the new information or annotation is transmitted (Abstract, Fig 1-3, col. 2 ln. 29 - col. 8 ln 34). Further Meske Jr. et al. discusses, generally, information retrieval, utilizing a server resident script based approach (col. 4 line 40 - 60), and the subsequent processing of retrieved information to facilitate efficient utilization of the information by a user (Abstract, Fig. 4-5, col. 2 line 22 - col. 3 line 8, and col. 5 line 17 - col. 6 line 36 and the balance of the disclosure).

2d) Turning to the specifics of the examiner's critique of the earlier submitted arguments, applicant respectfully invites the examiner to read the first element of claim 1 beginning at line 3, specifically lines 4 and 5, and claim 8, specifically lines 4 and 5 for a literal recitation, of "information customized for a given selective call receiver" as argued in the earlier response.

2.e) Applicant respectfully submits that the examiner has mis-characterized applicant's argument. Applicant argued that the references in combination do not show "originating a request for information at the selective call transceiver to the server via a communication terminal operatively couple to the server" as recited by the second element of claim 1. Applicant agrees that Kane shows an X.400 block and PSTN in Fig. 1 but is unable to construe in good faith this Fig. 1 as showing the claim 1 element as originally written nor the element as now amended.

2.f) Applicant has carefully reviewed the earlier response and has not found where such an argument was made. Referring to claim 7 applicant noted and reiterates after a further review of the references that the method of claim includes the steps of;

1) dynamically changing protocol entities in a synchronized manner within the selective call transceiver; 2) receiving the entities at a dedicated server that distributes agents on the selective call transceiver's behalf to find information on the widely distributed information source; and 3) modifying a protocol between the dedicated server and the agent to optimize the cost of communication over the air. Again these references in any combination fail to show or suggest either step 1) or step 2) or step 3). While one or more of the references suggest modifying a protocol to match the ability of a communicating device nothing is discussed or suggested concerning dynamically changing protocol entities in a synchronized manner within the selective call transceiver or receiving such entities at a server that, from above, distributes agents etc.

2.g) Referring to claims 11 (and method claim 15)which defines a server to include: 1) a memory location for mapping user selectable inputs from the selective call transceiver and inputs from the communication system with tokens; 2) a translator for translating the tokens at the server into retrieval commands for retrieving information from the widely distributed information source; and 3) a formatter for formatting the retrieved information in a format suitable for reception at a device selected by a user of the selective call transceiver applicant noted that nothing in the Kane, Morgan et al., or Meske Jr. et al. or any combination thereof shows or suggests the use of tokens much less the use of tokens as defined by claim 11 or 15.

2.h) Applicant apologizes for any lack of clarity in applicant's previous response. Here applicant seeks to amend claim 1 to be more precise with the language. The above amendment, if entered, does so without adding new matter and applicant respectfully submits without necessitating a new examination.

Applicant's amended claim 1 defines a method for coupling a selective call transceiver to a widely distributed information source. This method recites the steps of:

1)operatively coupling a server to the widely distributed information source, wherein the server contains agents for retrieving information <u>from the widely distributed information source that is</u> customized for a given selective call transceiver;

2)originating, <u>at a communication terminal operatively coupled to the server,</u> a request <u>of the server</u> for <u>such</u> information [at] <u>to be provided to</u> the selective call transceiver [to the server via a communication terminal operatively coupled to the server]; and

3)retrieving the information from the widely distributed information source using the agents in the server.

Applicant respectfully submits that the three references in combination or singularly do not show 1) operatively coupling a server to the widely distributed information source, wherein the server contains agents for retrieving information <u>from the widely distributed information source that is</u> customized for a given selective call transceiver; or 2) originating, <u>at a communication terminal operatively coupled to the server,</u> a request <u>of the server</u> for <u>such</u> information <u>to be provided to</u> the selective call transceiver; as required by claim 1. Applicant further believes these two elements singularly or together represent patentable novelty in view of the references.

More specifically none of the references in any combination speak or suggest agents (Meske Jr. et al is limited to a fixed scrip that is user configurable) for retrieving information customized for a given selective call transceiver. Further the references, regardless of combination, do not show or suggest originating, <u>at a communication terminal operatively coupled to the server,</u> a request <u>of the server</u> for <u>such</u> information <u>to be provided to</u> the selective call transceiver. Kane and Morgan et al. discuss one device (terminal) sending an E-mail or document or modifications to a document to another device (selective call transceiver) but do not show one device requesting information for another. For these reasons applicant respectfully submits that Kane, Morgan et al., or Meske Jr. et al. or any combination of the three do not show all of the limitations recited by claim 1 and thus do not properly support an obviousness rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Claims 2 - 6 are dependent upon claim 1, hence include the limitations of claim 1 and thus are subject to the above reasoning as well.

Claim 7 recites a method for coupling a selective call transceiver to a widely distributed information source. The method includes the steps of; 1) dynamically

changing protocol entities in a synchronized manner within the selective call transceiver; 2) receiving the entities at a dedicated server that distributes agents on the selective call transceiver's behalf to find information on the widely distributed information source; and 3) modifying a protocol between the dedicated server and the agent to optimize the cost of communication over the air. Again these references in any combination fail to show or suggest either step 1) or step 2) or step 3).

While one or more of the references suggest modifying a protocol to match the ability of a communicating device nothing is discussed or suggested 1) **concerning dynamically changing protocol entities in a synchronized manner within the selective call transceiver** or 2) **receiving the entities at a dedicated server that distributes agents on the selective call transceiver's behalf to find information on the widely distributed information source;** and 3) **modifying a protocol between the dedicated server and the agent to optimize the cost of communication over the air.** Applicant further believes these three elements singularly or together represent patentable novelty in view of the references. For these reasons applicant respectfully submits that Kane, Morgan et al., or Meske Jr. et al. or any combination of the three do not show all of the limitations recited by claim 7 and thus do not properly support an obviousness rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Claim 8 defines a communication system for coupling a selective call transceiver to a widely distributed information source. The system includes:

1)a server coupled to the widely distributed information source, wherein the server contains agents for retrieving predetermined information customized for a given selective call transceiver;

2)a paging terminal coupled to the server for allowing the selective call transceiver to request such predetermined information from the server; and

3)a transmitter for transmitting the predetermined information retrieved from the widely distributed information source to the selective call transceiver.

Therefore applicant respectfully submits these references do not show or suggest this claim for the reasons noted above with reference to claim 1, specifically that the references do not show agents within the server for requesting information customized for a particular selective call unit. Again Meske et al. shows a user modifiable script but no more. Applicant further believes these distinctions, singularly or together, represent patentable novelty in view of the references.

Claim 9 and 10 in varying scope are limited by the distribution of agents etc. as well as dynamically changing protocol entities etc. Applicant believes these two elements, singularly or together, represent patentable novelty in view of the references For these reasons applicant respectfully submits that Kane, Morgan et al., or Meske Jr. et al. or any combination of the three do not show all of the limitations recited by claims 8, 9, or 10 and thus do not properly support an obviousness rejection of claim 8 - 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Claim 11 and claim 15 (in analogous method form) defines a server for retrieving user selected information from a widely distributed information source using a selective call transceiver in a communication system for requesting information wirelessly from the server. The server includes: 1) a memory location for mapping user selectable inputs from the selective call transceiver and inputs from the communication system with tokens; 2) a translator for translating the tokens at the server into retrieval commands for retrieving information from the widely distributed information source; and 3) a formatter for formatting the retrieved information in a format suitable for reception at a device selected by a user of the selective call transceiver.

Nothing in the Kane, Morgan et al., or Meske Jr. et al. or any combination thereof shows or suggests the use of tokens much less the use of tokens as defined by claim 11 or 15. Nothing in the references shows a format at a device where that format is selected by a user. Applicant believes these two elements singularly or together represent patentable novelty in view of the references. For these reasons applicant respectfully submits that Kane, Morgan et al., or Meske Jr. et al. or any combination of

the three do not show all of the limitations recited by claim 11 or 15 and thus do not properly support an obviousness rejection of these claim under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Claims 12 - 14 and 16 -17 are, respectively, dependent upon claim 11 or 15, hence include the limitations of claim 11 or 15 and thus are subject to the above reasoning as well.

In summary applicant respectfully submits that one or more elements representing patentable novelty in view of the references have been identified and pointed out and that Kane, Morgan et al., or Meske Jr. et al. or any combination thereof do not show all limitations of any of claims 1 - 17. Therefore these references do not properly support the above noted rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the examiner reconsider and withdraw such rejections.

Accordingly, applicant respectfully submits that the claims, as amended, clearly and patentably distinguish over the cited reference of record and as such are to be deemed allowable. Such allowance is hereby earnestly and respectfully solicited at an early date. Any questions, suggestions, or comments are welcomed at the number below.
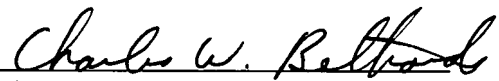
The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required to Deposit Account No. **50-0280**.

Respectfully submitted,

Cannon et al.

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